

लेकिन अगर if, though, वगैरह लफ्ज़ रहने से भी निश्चय समझा जाता है। तो उस हालत में Verb का *Indicative Mood* होता है। जैसे, *If he is going to Calcutta tell him to do it* — जब वह कलकत्ता जायेगे (कलकत्ता जाना उनका ठिक हुषा है), उनकी बीलना चाहिए कि वह इह काम करे।

{ *If he is going to Calcutta, tell him to do it (Indicative).*
 { *If he be going to Calcutta, tell him to do it (Subjunctive).*

III. जब कोई Verb से हुकम करना, मांगना, तालीम करना (उपदेश देना) वगैरह समझा जाता है तब वह Verb, *Imperative Mood* होता है। जैसे, *Go home; spare me; obey your parents.*

Imperative Mood में Verb का *Nominative* हमेशा छिपा रहता है वो उसका *Nominative* हमेशा *Second Person* होता है। जैसे, *Go (you) home; do (you) this; spare (you) me.*

IV. *Nominative* के साथ जो Verb के सरोकार नहीं रखता है वो जिनसे सिर्फ जाना (to go), करना (to do), खाना (to eat), वगैरह काम समझा जाता है वह *Infinitive Mood* होता है। जैसे, *I went to see him; I like to read.*

2. Verb के पहिले *to* लगाकर या उसके आखिर में *ing* लगाकर यह दो तौर से Verb *Infinitive Mood* का जा सकता है। जैसे, *To go, to see; going, seeing.*

3. *Infinitive* दो किसिम के है। जैसे,

(1) Gerundial वी (2) Simple. जब Infinitive कोई Purpose याने मतलब जाहिर करता है तब उसको Gerundial Infinitive कहते हैं। जैसे, I went there *to see* him; इहां “सुलाकात करना” इस मतलब से मैं गया था। और Infinitive जब Abstract Noun के ऐसा इस्तमाल होकर Nominative या Objective होता है तब इसको Simple Infinitive कहते हैं। जैसे, I like *to read*; इहां *to read* Abstract Noun के ऐसा इस्तमाल हो कर Objective हुआ है। जैसे, *To walk* in the morning is good, *walking* in the morning is good; इहां *to walk* वी *walking* Simple Infinitive वी Nominative हैं।

4. May, can, must, might, could, would, should, behold, bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, observe, perceive, see, please, watch, वगैरह Verb के *to* understood रहता है। Bid him *go* there; let him *do* it; इहां *go* वी *do* Infinitive Mood है वी इनके पहिले *to* छिपा है।

5. He may go, you can do this, he should read, वगैरह *may go*, *can do* वी *should*

read को पहिले Potential Mood कहा जाता था लेकिन अब वह नहीं कहा जाता है; *go, do* वो *read*, के पहिले *to* क्रिया है वो इन को *Infinitive* Mood कहना होगा।

PARTICIPLES (असमापिका क्रिया)।

I. हिन्दी में जैसे, खाके, करके, मारके, वगैरह को असमापिका क्रिया कहते हैं। ऐसेहि अंगरेजी में *eating, going, doing, bearing*, वगैरह को Participle कहते हैं।

2. Participle दो किसिम के है। जैसे, (1) Present Participle, वो (2) Past Participle.

Present Participle को Incomplete या Imperfect, वो Past Participle को Complete या Perfect Participle कहते हैं।

I. कोई काम चलता है, अब तक खतम नहीं हुआ, इस मतलब में Present Participle इसतिमाल किया जाता है। इस में Verb के आखिर में *ing* लगाना होता है। जैसे, *Doing, eating, reading, making, riding*, वगैरह।

II. कोई काम खतम हुआ, इस मतलब में Past

Participle इत्थतिमाल किया जाता है ; इस में Verb के पहिले *having* लगाया जाता है वो अक्सर आखिर में *ed, d, t, en* या *n* लगाना होता है । जैसे, *Having called ; having loved ; having brought ; having beaten*, वगैरह ।

छोड़े से Verb के Past Participle में *ed, d*, वगैरह कुछ लगाना नहीं होता है । सिर्फ vowel बदलने से हि होजाता है । जैसे, *Dig, dug ; hold, held ; swim, swum*, वगैरह ।

कोई कोई Verb के Past Participle में कुछभी बदल नहीं होता है । जैसे, *Cut, hit, let*, वगैरह ।

3. Participle जब Transitive होता है, तब उसको object रहता है । जैसे, *Loving him ; having beaten Hari*.

4. अगर कोई Nominative के बाद सिर्फ Participle रहे वो कोई Finite Verb याने समापिका क्रिया नहीं रहे तो उस Nominative के Nominative Absolute कहते हैं । जैसे, *Ravana being killed, Sita was rescued* = रावण हत होनेसे सीता का उबार हुआ था ; *the enemies having departed, the people returned to the city* = दुसमनों के चले जाने से सब लोग सहर में वापस आए । इहां *Ravana* वो *enemies* Nominative Absolute हैं ।

5. Participle कभी कभी Noun के जगह में आकर Nominative या Objective होती है ; तब वह Participle Noun कहते हैं । जैसे, *The singing is good ; I like his writing.*

6. Participle कभी कभी Noun के पहिले रह कर Adjective के ऐसा इसतिमाल होता है, तब इसको Participle Adjective कहते हैं । जैसे, *A reading man ; a deserved reward.*

EXERCISES.

1. Verb को Mood कितने हैं ? वे सबके नाम बतलाओ ।
2. Subjunctive वी Imperative Mood किसको कहते हैं ?
3. Verb Subjunctive Mood होने से सातुलि उसकी पहिले क्या रहता है ?
4. *If, though*, वगैरह शुरू में रहने में भी कब Indicative Mood होता है ?
5. "I shall wait here till he *return*" वी "I shall wait here till he *returns*," इन दोनों में फरक क्या है ?
6. कौन Mood में Nominative हमेशा छिपा रहता है ?
7. कौन तरह से Infinitive Mood हो सकता है ।
8. Infinitive Mood कितने किसिम के हैं वे सब के नाम बतलाओ ।
9. *Gerundial* वी *Simple Infinitive* किस को कहते हैं ?
10. कौन कौन Verb के बाद *to* छिपा रहता है ?
11. Participle कितने किसिम के हैं ? वे सब के नाम बतलाओ ।
12. Present वी Past Participle कैसे बनाया जाता है ?
13. Nominative Absolute किसको कहते हैं ? मिसाल दो ।
14. Participle Noun वी Participle Adjective किस को कहते हैं । मिसाल देकर समझा दो ।

15. नीचे लिखे हुए Sentence सब में जो Verb है उसका Mood बयलाओ :—

I told him this. Will he come? I may go home. If he come, I shall be very glad. Give me a rupee. He went there to see his father. It is a great boon to have good health. Be kind to the poor. To err is human.

TENSE (काल) ।

1. कोई काम होता है, या होगया, या होगा, इह समझने को Verb के रूप का (शकल) जो बदल होता है, उसे Verb का Tense कहते हैं ।

2. Tense तिन किसिम का है । जैसे,
(1) Present याने वर्त्तमान ; (2) Past याने अतीत ;
(3) Future याने भविष्यत काल ।

I. कोई काम होता है या चलता है ऐसा होने से Verb का Present Tense होता है । जैसे, I love, I am loving.

Verb Present Tense का चार तरह की शकल है । जैसे, (1) Indefinite ; (2) Imperfect ; (3) Perfect ; (4) Perfect Continuous.

(1) कोई काम होता है, ऐसा होने से Verb का Present Indefinite होता है । जैसे, I love ; he goes.

(2) कोई काम चलता है, ऐसा होने से Verb की Present Imperfect होता है; इस में Verb के आखिर में *ing* लगाना होता है वो Verb में पहिले *am, art, is* या *are* आता है। जैसे, *I am moving*; *he is going*.

(3) कोई काम अभी शेष (खतम) हुआ हो, या अभी तक खतम नहीं हुआ, या खतम होने से भी उसका असर अब तक है, ऐसा मतलब होने से Verb का Present Perfect होता है; इस में Verb का Past Participle की शकल होता है वो उसके पहिले *have, hast* या *has* होता है। जैसे, *I have just finished the letter* = मैं अभी खतको खतम किया (खत लिखना शेष किया); *it has rained all the week* = इस हफ्ताभर पानी हुआ है; *I have been a great sinner* = मैं बहुत पाप किया है (अब उसका फल भोग करता हूँ)।

(4) कोई काम पहिले सुरू हुआ है, लेकिन अब तक शेष नहीं हुआ हो ऐसे हालत में Verb का Present Perfect Continuous होता है; Verb के आखिर में *ing* लगाना होता है वो Verb के पहिले *have been, hast been* या *has been* होता है।

जैसे, *I have been loving*; *thou hast been loving*; *he has been loving*.

II. कोई काम खतम होगया हो या होता हो, ऐसे हालत में Verb का Past Tense होता है। जैसे, *I loved*; *I was loving*.

Present Tense के ऐसा Verb को भी चार सकल (रूप) है। जैसे, (1) Indefinite; (2) Imperfect; (3) Perfect; (4) Perfect Continuous.

(1) कोई काम पहिले हो, हुआ था अब नहीं होता ऐसे हालत में Verb का Past Indefinite होता है। जैसे, *I loved*, *he went*.

(2) कोई काम पहिले होता था ऐसे हालत में Verb का Past Imperfect होता है। इस में Verb के आखिर में *ing* लगाना होता है वा Verb के पहिले *was*, *wast*, *wert* या *were* रहता है। जैसे, *I was loving*; *you were going*.

(3) कोई काम होजाने के पहिले दूसरा कोई काम हो गया है, ऐसे हालत में जो काम पहिले हो गया है वह Verb का Past Perfect* होता है; इसमें Verb का Past Participle का शकल होती है वे

* Past Perfect का दूसरा नाम Pluperfect Tense है।

उसके पहिले *had* होता है। जैसे, *I had seen you before I met him.*

(4) जब कोई काम दूसरे कोई काम के शुरू तक हुआ हो ऐसे हालत में Verb का Past Perfect Continuous होता है; इस में Verb के आखिर में *ing* लगाना होता है वो Verb के पहिले *had been* होता है। जैसे, *I had been loving; he had been going.*

III. जब कोई काम पिछे होगा या होता रहेगा ऐसे हालत में Verb का Future Tense होता है; इस में Verb के पहिले *shall* या *will* होता है। जैसे, *I shall love him; I will be loving him.*

Verb के Future Tense में भि चार शकल हैं। जैसे, (1) Indefinite; (2) Imperfect; (3) Perfect; (4) Perfect Continuous.

(1) कोई काम पिछे होगा ऐसे हालत में Verb Future Indefinite होता है। जैसे, *I shall love him; he will go.*

(2) जब कोई काम पिछे होता रहेगा ऐसे हालत में Verb के Future Imperfect होता है। इसमें, Verb के आखिर में *ing* वो पहिले *shall, be* या *will*

होता है। जैसे, *I shall be loving; they will be going.*

(3) कोई काम हो जाने के पहिले दूसरा कोई काम होगा, ऐसे हालत में जो काम पहिले होगा, वह Future Perfect होता है; इस में Verb की Past Participle की शकल वो उसके पहिले *shall have* या *will have* होगा। जैसे, *I shall have gone there before the clock strikes ten* = घड़ी में दश बोलने के पहिले मैं वहां जाऊंगा।

(4) जब कोई काम दूसरे कोई काम के शुरू होने के पहिले तक या पहिले से होता रहे तो ऐसे हालत में Verb Future Perfect Continuous होता है; इस में Verb के आखिर में *ing* वो पहिले *shall have been* या *will have been* होता है। जैसे, *I shall have been loving; he will have been going.*

3. उपर में Tense के बाबत में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उसको इयाद दोलाने को एक फिरसत नौचे दि जाती है।

TENSE की फीरीसते ।

Tense काल ।	Indefinite. निर्दिष्ट ।	Imperfect. असमाप्त ।	Perfect. समाप्त ।	Perfect Continuous. असमाप्त ।
Present	I do. मैं करूँ ।	I am doing. मैं करता हूँ ।	I have done. मैंने किया है ।	I have been doing. मैं कर रहा हूँ ।
Past	I did. मैंने किया ।	I was doing. मैं करता था ।	I had done. मैंने किया था ।	I had been doing. मैं कर रहा था ।
Future	I shall do. मैं करूँगा ।	I shall be doing. मैं करता रहूँगा ।	I shall have done. मैं कर चुकता ।	I shall have been doing. मैं करता रह चुकूँगा ।

4. *Indicative* दो *Subjunctive* Mood को कुल Tense होता है। *Imperative* दो *Infinitive* Mood को सिर्फ Present Tense है।

NUMBER AND PERSON.

1. Noun के ऐसा Verb को भी दो Number दो तिन Person हैं।

2. Nominative के जो Number दो Person होता है, Verb का भी वह Number दो Person होता है। I love, इहाँ love 1st Person दो Singular Number, क्योंकि इसका Nominative 1st Person Singular Number है; thou lovest (2nd Person दो Singular Number); he loves (3rd Person दो Singular); they love (3rd Person दो Plural).

3. सिर्फ *Indicative* Mood Present Tense *Second Person* Singular होने से Verb का पीछे अक्सर *st* या *est* लगाया जाता है दो *Third Person* Singular होने से *s* लगाया जाता है; लेकिन और और Person दो Number में Verb रूप नहीं बदलता है। जैसे, Thou makest, he

makes ; I make, we make, you make, they make.

4. *Indicative Mood Past Tense Second Person Singular* में सिर्फ *st* लगाया जाता है ; *Third Person Singular* होने से Verb के आखिर में *s* नहीं होगा । जैसे, Thou lovedst, thou calledst ; he loved, he called.

5. *Indicative Mood के Future Tense* में सिर्फ *Second Person Singular* में *shall* वी *will* के बदले में *shalt* वी *wilt* होता है । जैसे, Thou shalt go, thou wilt take.

You अगरचे Plural है, लेकिन अब यह Singular *thou* के बदले में इसतिमाल किया जाता है ; लेकिन तब *you* के Verb के आखिर में *st* नहीं होगा, वी Verb के पहिले *shall* वी *will* रहने से *shalt* वी *wilt* नहीं होगा । जैसे, You (तुम) love (*2nd pers., singular*) ; you (तुम) shall love (*2nd pers., singular*).

EXERCISES.

1. Tense किसको कहते हैं ?
2. Tense कितने किसिम के हैं ? वे सब के नाम बतलाओ ।
3. Verb का हर एक Tense में कितनी शकल (रूप) होती है ? वे सब का नाम बतलाओ ओ मिसाल से समझा दो ।
4. Past Perfect ओ Future Perfect किस को कहते हैं ?
5. नीचे लिखे हुए Verb के Tense बतलाओ :—
I shall give you the book. I have been trying to do it all this while. I shall have written the letter before he comes.

I had gone to Calcutta before I went to Hughly. He is doing well. He did not like to help me. Thou seemest to be a naughty boy.

6. कौन कौन Mood की कौन कौन Tense है ?

7. नीचे लिखे हुए Sentence में अगर कौन गलति हो तो दुरुस्त करो :—Last year I have done it. The ship will sail before you come back. I did this after I saw him. I am ill since yesterday. There had been a storm last year. We wrote that we are coming. You asked me what I am doing. The father has loved his child.

8. Verb का Number वी Person कैसे मालूम होता है ।

9. Verb के आखिर में कब *s* या *es* लगाया जाता है ।

10. नीचे लिखे हुए Sentence का अंगरेजी बनाओ :—

बढ़ जाता है । मैं यह किया था । वह मकान जाएगा । मेरे आने के पहिले तुम आये थे । वह अभी खत लिखा है । हरि मुझको प्यार करता है । मेरे बापस आने के पहिले यह अफसोस की खबर आयी थी । कल (आनेवाले) में तुम्हारे सवर्थ मुलाकात करूँगा । कल (गयारीज) सुबह को हम फिरने की गणये ।

STRONG AND WEAK VERBS.

1. जिन Verb के Past Tense में सिर्फ उन के vowel बदल जाते हैं, उनके Strong Verb कहते हैं । जैसे, Fall, fell ; grow, grew ; run, ran.

2. जिन Verb के Past Tense में उन के आखिर में *ed*, *d* या *t* लगाया जाता है, उनके Weak Verb कहते हैं । जैसे, Look, looked ; love, loved ; sleep, slept.

3. जिन Verb के Past Tense में vowel बदल जाता वो आखिर में *d* या *t* लगाना होता है, वे सब भी *Weak Verb* हैं। जैसे, Tell, told ; buy, bought ; think, thought.

4. जिन Verb के Past Tense को Past Participle के बदले में एक vowel होता है, वे भी *Weak Verb*. जैसे, Cut, rid, set ; feed, fed ; lead, led ; breed, bred.

5. थोड़े से Verb हैं जो Strong वो Weak दोनों होते हैं। Bid का Past Tense में *bade* वो *bid* दोनों होता है ; जब *bade* होता है, तब इह *Strong Verb*, और जब *bid* होता है, तब *Weak Verb* होता है।

6. थोड़े से *Strong Verb* का फिरीस्त नीचे दौ गइ है। जो सब टेढ़ा हरफ में लिखे गए हैं वे सब *Weak Verb* हैं :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Abide (रहना)	abode	abode
Arise (उठना)	arose	arisen
{ Awake (जागना)	awoke	awoke
{ Awake (जगाना)	awaked	awaked
Be (होना)	was	been
Bear (जन्मा)	bore, bare	born
Bear (डीना)	bore	borne

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Beat (मारना)	beat (बिट)	beat, beaten
Begin (शुरू करना)	began	begun
Behold (देखना)	beheld	beheld
Bid (फैरमाना)	bid, bade (ब्याड्)	bid, bidden
Bind (कसना)	bound	bound
Bite (काटना)	bit	bit, bitten
Blow (फुकना; फल फटना)	blew	blown
Break (तोड़ना)	broke	broken
Chide (डांटना)	chid	chid, chidden
Choose (चुना)	chose	chosen
Cleave (चीरना)	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft
Cleave (लगा रहना)	cleaved, clave	cleaved
Cling (लगा रहना)	clung	clung
Come (आना)	came	come
Dig (खोदना)	dug	dug
Draw (शोचना)	drew	drawn
Drink (पीना)	drank	drunk
Drive (हाकना)	drove	driven
Eat (खाना)	eat, ate (एट्)	eaten
Fall (गिरना)	fell	fallen
Fight (लड़ना)	fought	fought
Find (पाना)	found	found
Fling (फेंकना)	flung	flung
Fly (उड़ना)	flew	flown
Forbear (कौड़ना)	forbore	forborne
Forget (भूलना)	forgot	forgotten
Forsake (छाड़ना)	forsook	forsaken
Freeze (जम जाना)	froze	frozen
Get (पाना)	got	got, gotten
Give (देना)	gave	given

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Go (जाना)	went	gone
Grind (पीसना)	ground	ground
Grow (जमना)	grew	grown
Hang* (लटकाना)	hung	hung
Hang* (फाँसी देना)	<i>hanged</i>	<i>hanged</i>
Hide (छिपाना)	hid	hid, hidden
Hold (पकड़ना)	held	held
Know (जानना)	knew	known
Lie (लिटना)	lay	lain
Lie (झूठ बोलना)	<i>lied</i>	<i>lied</i>
Ride (सवार होना)	rode	ridden
Ring (बजाना)	rang, rung	rung
Rot (सड़ना)	<i>rotted</i>	<i>rotted, rotten</i>
Run (दौड़ना)	ran	run
See (देखना)	saw	seen
Shake (हिलाना)	shook	shaken
Shine (चमकना)	shone	shone
Shrink (सिकुड़ना)	shrank, shrunk	shrunk
Sing (गाना)	sang, sung	sung
Sink (डुबना)	sank, sunk	sunk
Sit (बैठना)	sat	sat
Slay (कतल करना)	slew	slain
Slide (फिसलना)	slid	slid, slidden
Sling (वसाकर फेंकना)	slang, slung	slung
Slink (बाहर आना)	slunk	slunk
Smite (मारना)	smote	smitten
Speak (बोलना)	spoke	spoken
Spin (मूत काटना)	span, spun	spun
Spring (उछलना)	sprang, sprung	sprung

* I have *hung* my hat on the nail ; the robber was *hanged*.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Stand (खड़ा होना)	stood	stood
Steal (चोरी करना)	stole	stolen
Stick (लगा रहना)	stuck	stuck
Sting (बिस्सना)	stung	stung
Stink (महकना)	stank, stunk	stunk
Stride (लचकना)	strode, stride	stridden
Strike (मारना)	struck	struck, stricken
String (पिराना)	strung	strung
Strive (कोशिश करना)	strove	striven
Swear (कसम खाना)	swore	sworn
Swim (तैरना)	swam, swum	swum
Swing (झूलना)	swung	swung
Take (लेना)	took	taken
Tear (फाड़ना)	tore	torn
Thrive (बढ़ना)	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
Throw (फेंकना)	threw	thrown
Tread (चलना)	trod	trod, trodden
Wake (जागना)	woke, waked	waked
Wear (खियाना)	wore	worn
Weave (बिनना)	wove	woven
Win (जीतना)	won	won
Wind (घुमाना)	wound	wound
Wring (मचोड़ना)	wrung	wrung
Write (लिखना)	wrote	written

7. थोड़ेसे Weak Verb की फिरेख नीचे दीजाती है ।

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Bend (झुकाना)	bent	bent
Bereave (शोकस्तर होना)	* bereft, bereaved	bereft, bereaved

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Beseech (मिन्नत करना)	besought	besought
Bleed (लड्डुजाना)	bled	bled
Bring (लाना)	brought	brought
Build (बनाना)	built	built
Burn (जलाना)	burnt	burnt
Buy (मीललाना)	bought	bought
Cast (डालना)	cast	cast
Catch (पकड़ना)	caught	caught
Clothe (कपड़ा पहनना)	clothed, clad	clothed, clad
Cost (खर्च करना)	cost	cost
Creep (रेंगना)	crept	crept
Cut (काटना)	cut	cut
Dare (जूरत करना)	durst	durst
Dare (परवार नहीं करना)	dared	dared
Deal (कारवा करना)	dealt	dealt
Do (करना)	did	done
Dream (सोचाल करना)	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
Dwell (रहना)	dwelt	dwelt
Feed (खिलाना)	fed	fed
Feel (मालुम करना)	felt	felt
Flee (भागना)	fled	fled
Gild (सुनहला करना)	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded
Gird (बांधना)	girt, girded	girt, girded
Have (रखना)	had	had
Hear (सुनना)	heard	heard
Hew (काटना)	hewed	hewed, hewn
Hit (भारना)	hit	hit
Hurt (चोट देना)	hurt	hurt
Keep (रखना)	kept	kept
Kneel (टिड्डनी देना)	knelt	knelt

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Lay (रखना)	laid	laid
Lead (ले चलना)	led	led
Leave (छोड़ना)	left	left
Lend (उधार देना)	lent	lent
Let (देना)	let	let
Light (जलाना)	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
Load (लादना)	loaded	loaded, laden
Lose (खीना)	lost	lost
Loose (खुला रहना)	loosed	loosed
Make (बनाना)	made	made
Mean (मतलब करना)	meant	meant
Meet (मिलना)	met	met
Mow (काटना)	mowed	mowed, mown
Pay (देना)	paid	paid
Pen (बन्द करना)	pent	pent
Pen (लिखना)	penned	penned
Put (रखना)	put	put
Read (पढ़ना)	read	read
Rend (फाड़ना)	rent	rent
Rid (निकाल देना)	rid	rid
Say (कहना)	said	said
Seek (खोजना)	sought	sought
Sell (बेचना)	sold	sold
Send (भेजना)	sent	sent
Set (बैठाना)	set	set
Shear (काटना)	sheared, shorn	sheared, shorn
Shed (गड़ना)	shed	shed
Shoe (नाल बाँधना)	shod	shod
Shoot (मारना)	shot	shot
Show (देखलाना)	showed	showed, shown

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Shut (बन्द करना)	shut	shut
Sleep (सोना)	slept	slept
Slit (टुकड़ा टुकड़ा करना)	slit	slit, slitted
Sow (बीना)	sowed	sowed, sown
Speed (जलदो करना)	sped	sped
Spell (झीजे करना)	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
Spill (गिरा देना)	spilt	spilt
Spend (खर्च करना)	spent	spent
Spit (छुटना)	spat, spit	spit
Spit (सिक में गीघना)	spitted	spitted
Split (चौरना)	split	split
Spread (फैलाना)	spread	spread
Sweep (बटोरना)	swept	swept
Swell (फुलाना)	swelled	swelled, swollen
Teach (सिखाना)	taught	taught
Tell (बोलना)	told	told
Think (सीचना)	thought	thought
Thrust (धुसाना)	thrust	thrust
Weep (रोना)	wept	wept
Work (कामकरना)	worked, wrought	worked, wrought

THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. BE, HAVE, DO, SHALL, WOULD, WILL,
 इस पांच Verb कभी कभी दूसरे Verb के पहिले
 आकर उनका अलग अलग मतलब प्रगट करने का भी
 मदद करते हैं, इसलिए इनको Auxiliary Verb

कहते हैं। जैसे, If I *be* loved; I *have* done it; I *do* not know; he *shall* (or, *will*) do it.

इन में *be*, *have*, वी *do* दूसरे Verb के साथ नहीं रह कर खुदहि असल Verb हीकर रह सके हैं। तब इन्हें Auxiliary नहीं कहता है। Principal या असल Verb होते हैं। जैसे, God *is* our common Father; I *have* the book; I must *do* it.

2. Auxiliary *be* वी *have* के बाद सिर्फ Past Participle होता है। जैसे, If he *be* liked; we *have* done this.

3. Number, Person, Mood, वी Tense के मुताबिक *be* वी *have* के रूप का जो बदल होता है, नीचे दिखलाया जाता है :—

Be

Present.

Am

Past.

Was

Past Participle.

Been.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. I am
2. Thou art
3. He is

Plural.

1. We are
2. You are
3. They are

Past Tense.

Singular.

1. I was
2. Thou wast (wert)
3. He was

Plural.

1. We were
2. You were
3. They were

Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I be
2. If thou be
3. If he be

Plural.

1. If we be
2. If you be
3. If they be

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I were
2. If thou were
3. If he were

Plural.

1. If we were
2. If you were
3. If they were

*Imperative : Be.**Infinitive : (To) be ; being.**Participles.**Present, Being.**Past, Been.***Have.***Present.*

Have

Past.

Had

Past Participle.

Had

Indicative Mood.*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. I have
2. Thou hast
3. He has

Plural.

1. We have
2. You have
3. They have

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

1. I had
2. Thou hadst
3. He had

Plural.

1. We had
2. You had
3. They had

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I have	1. If we have
2. If thou have	2. If you have
3. If he have	3. If they have

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I had	1. If we had
2. If thou had	2. If you had
3. If he had	3. If they had

Imperative : Have.

Infinitive : (To) have ; having.

Participles.

Present, Having.

Past, Had.

4. Do, Principal Verb दो Auxiliary Verb दीनीहि हो सक्ता है ।

(1) Principal Verb होने से *Do* तिन किसिम से इस्तिमाल किया जासक्ता है । जैसे :—

- (i) Transitive. जैसे, I *did* the work.
- (ii) Intransitive. जैसे, I *did* (ने किया) as you wish.
- (iii) *Be* कोड़ के और सब Verb के बदले में आता है ; इसको **Pro-verb** कहते हैं । जैसे, He writes as well as I *do* ; इहाँ *do* write इस verb के बदले में हुआ है ; he spoke better than I *did*, इहाँ *did* spoke verb के बदले में हुआ है ।

(2) Auxiliary Verb होने से *Do* का तिन किसिम का मतलब होता है । जैसे :—

- (i) जब इन्हें कोई Verb के पहिले आता है तब उस Verb का मतलब पर और होता है । का तब उसको Verb **Emphatic Form** कहते

है। *Emphatic Form* होने से “निश्चित” या “निःसन्देह” समझा जाता है।
जैसे, I *do* love him — मैं जरूर उसकी प्यार करता हूँ। I *did* write
— मैं जरूर (नियत) लिखा।

(ii) Present वी Past Tense में Verb के साथ *not* लगाने से यह
not के पहिल होता है। लेकिन Infinitive Mood में Verb के पहिल *not*
रहने से भी *do* नहीं होता है जैसे, I *do not* write ; I *did not* go. लेकिन
I am *not* to go, इहाँ *not* के पहिल *do* नहीं हुआ।

(iii) Interrogative sentence में (जिज्ञासा बोधक वाक्य) जिस में
कुछ पूछा जाए Present वी Past Tense में इतिहास किया जाता है।
जैसे, Do you take him ? Did you go there ?

Present.

Past.

Past Participle.

Do

Did

Done.

Present Tense

Singular.

1. I do
2. Thou doest or dost
3. He does, doeth or doth

Plural.

1. We do
2. You do
3. They do

Past Tense.

Singular.

1. I did
2. Thou didst
3. He did

Plural.

1. We did
2. You did
3. They did

Imperative : Do.

Infinitive : (To) do ; doing.

Participles.

Present, Doing.

Past, Done.

5. Shall वी Will Future Tense में होता

है। जैसे, I *shall* go home ; he *will* do it.

Shall, 1st Person में वी *will* 2nd वी 3rd person में सिर्फ
“भविष्यत्” अर्थ प्रकाश करता है। जैसे, I *shall* go, thou *wilt* go.

Will 1st Person में *shall*, 2nd वी 3rd Person में कहनेवाले का "बादा" "लक्ष्य दिखलाना" या "इकुमत" जाहिर करता है। जैसे, *I will do it*—मैं यह जरूर करूंगा; *you shall be punished*—मैं कहता हूँ कि तूम्हारी जरूरहि सजा मिलेगी; *to-morrow shall be a holiday*—मैं इकमत करता हूँ कि कल तातिल होगा।

Present.

Shall

Will

Past.

Should

Would

6. थोड़ेसे Verb हैं जिनके कुल Mood वी Tense नहीं हैं; उनको Defective Verb कहते हैं :—

Present.—May, can, must, ought, quoth, shall, will.

Past.—Might, could, must, ought, quoth, should, would.

EXERCISE.

1. *Strong* वी *Weak* Verb किसको कहते हैं ?
2. नीचे लिखे हुए Verb में कौन *Strong* वी कौन *Weak* हैं बतलाओ ? वे सब के *Past Participle* कहो :—
Cleave, hang, swing, beseech, grind, teach, overhear, fly, spring, lie, forsake, bear.
3. Auxiliary Verb किस को कहते हैं ? वे सब के नाम बतलाओ।
4. Do कितने किसिम का मतलब जाहिर कर सकता है ?
5. Pro-verb किस को कहते हैं ? वे सब के नाम बतलाओ ?
6. *Shall* वी *will*, Person के सुताबिक क्या मतलब प्रकाश करते हैं ?
7. Defective Verb किस को कहते हैं ? वे सब के नाम बतलाओ ?
8. नीचे लिखे हुए Sentence में अगर कोई गलती हो तो दुरुस्त करो :—

I have did my work. We grinded the corn. He have spended all his money. I have thinked of this. Thou have ringed the bell. He have leaved my house. I have went there. The robber has hung. I have tore my cloth.

VOICE (वाच्य) ।

1. *Transitive Verb* के Voice दो है ;
(1) *Active Voice* यानि कर्त्तृवाच्य, वो (2) *Passive Voice* यानि कर्मवाच्य । जैसे, I *have done* this (*active*) ; this *has been done* by me (*passive*).

Active Voice को *Passive* करने का कायदा ।

2. I. *Active voice* में जो *Objective* होता है, *Passive voice* में *Nominative* होता है, वो *Active voice* में जो *Nominative* होता है, *Passive voice* में करण कारक (*by* लगाकर *Objective*) होता है । जैसे, I love him (*active*) ; he is loved by me (*passive*). इहां *Active voice* का *Objective* him, *Passive voice* में *Nominative* he हुआ, वो *Active voice* का *Nominative* I, *Passive voice* में करण कारक (*by me*) हुआ ।

II. *Passive voice* में Verb का Past Participle रूप होता है और उसके पहिले Verb 'To be,' या उसका कोई रूपान्तर (जैसे, am, art, is, are, was, wast, wert, were, being, been) होता है ।
जैसे, I love him (*active*) ; he is loved by me

(*passive*). इहाँ *Active* voice का *love*, *Passive* में *is loved* हुआ ।

III. *Active* voice में जो Mood वो Tense रहता है, *Passive* voice में भी वही Mood वो Tense होता है । जैसे, *If I have loved them* (*active*); *if they have been loved by me* (*passive*). इहाँ *Active* voice में Verb *Subjunctive* Mood वो *Present Perfect* Tense था इसलिए *Passive* voice में भी Verb *Subjunctive* Mood वो *Present Perfect* Tense हुआ है ।

IV. जो *Objective*, *Passive* voice में Nominative होगा उसके Number वो Person होता है । जैसे, *I love them* (*active*); *they are loved by me* (*passive*). इहाँ *Passive* voice में *they* Nominative हुआ है, और उसका Third person वो Plural number हुआ है, इसलिए *are loved* का Third person वो Plural number हुआ ।

V. *Active* voice के verb का अगर *Imperfect* form हो तो उसका *Passive* voice करने में असल Verb का Past Participle रूप होगा वो उसके ठीक पहिले *being* होगा । जैसे, *I am doing*

it (*active*); it is being done by me (*passive*): I was doing it (*active*); it was being done by me (*passive*).

VI. *Active* voice में Verb *Imperative* Mood होनेसे *Passive* voice में sentence के शुरू में let देना होता है। जैसे, Do this (*active*); let this be done (*passive*).

VII. *Active* voice में *Transitive* Verb को अगर दो object हो तो उसका *Passive* voice बनाने में उस में का एक object, *Nominative* हो जाता है, और दूसरा object पहिले के ऐसे Verb का पोछे रहता है। जैसे, I taught him *Logic* (*active*); *Logic* was taught him by me, या he was taught *Logic* by me (*passive*).

Active.

I like the man
I am reading this
I have read this book
I loved him
I was reading this
I shall do this
Shall I do this?
Let him do this
Help this man
I gave you the book

Passive.

The man is liked by me.
This is being read by me.
This book has been read by me.
He was loved by me.
This was being read by me.
This shall be done by me.
Shall this be done by me?
Let this be done by him.
Let this man be helped.
You were given the book, or,
The book was given to you, by me.

3. *Intransitive* Verb का *Passive* voice नहीं है। 'He is come,' 'he is gone,' इन में Verb का *Passive* voice नहीं है; *is come* वो *is gone* को *Present Perfect* Tense कह कर parse करने होगा।

EXERCISES.

1. Transitive verb को कितने Voice है वे सब के नाम बतलाओ ?
2. Active voice को कैसे Passive voice किया जाता है।
3. He is come, they are gone, इन में कौन Verb Passive है या नहीं ?
4. निचे लिखे हुए *Active* voice को *Passive* voice बनाओ :—
I have caught the bird. I was helping him. Make a cage.
I told you this. Shall I help him? Let him enjoy his riches.
I shall not grant you leave. He will do this.

CONJUGATION (धातुरूप)।

1. Voice, Mood, Tense, Number वो Person के मुताबिक Verb का जो अलग अलग रूप होता है, उसको देखलाने के नाम को Conjugation कहते हैं।

2. नीचे Verb *Call* conjugate किया गया है :—

VERB—TO CALL.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Present Indefinite.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. I call | 1. We call |
| 2. Thou callest | 2. You call |
| 3. He calls | 3. They call |

Present Imperfect.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I am calling | 1. We are calling |
| 2. Thou art calling | 2. You are calling |
| 3. He is calling | 3. They are calling |

Present Perfect.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I have called | 1. We have called |
| 2. Thou hast called | 2. You have called |
| 3. He has called | 3. They have called |

Present Perfect Continuous.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I have been calling | 1. We have been calling |
| 2. Thou hast been calling | 2. You have been calling |
| 3. He has been calling | 3. They have been calling |

Past Tense.

Past Indefinite.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I called | 1. We called |
| 2. Thou calledst | 2. You called |
| 3. He called | 3. They called |

*Past Imperfect.**Singular.*

1. I was calling
2. Thou wast calling
3. He was calling

Plural.

1. We were calling
2. You were calling
3. They were calling

Past Perfect.

1. I had called
2. Thou hadst called
3. He had called

1. We had called
2. You had called
3. They had called

Past Perfect Continuous.

1. I had been calling
2. Thou hadst been calling
3. He had been calling

1. We had been calling
2. You had been calling
3. They had been calling

*Future Tense.**Future Indefinite.*

1. I shall* call
2. Thou shalt call
3. He shall call

1. We shall call
2. You shall call
3. They shall call

Future Imperfect.

1. I shall be calling
2. Thou shalt be calling
3. He shall be calling

1. We shall be calling
2. You shall be calling
3. They shall be calling

Future Perfect.

1. I shall have called
2. Thou shalt have called
3. He shall have called

1. We shall have called
2. You shall have called
3. They shall have called

Future Perfect Continuous.

1. I shall have been calling
2. Thou shalt have been calling
3. He shall have been calling

1. We shall have been calling
2. You shall have been calling
3. They shall have been calling

* *Shall* के बदले में *will* भी इसतमाल किया जासक्ता है ;

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Indefinite—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—call.

Imperfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—be calling.

Perfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—have called.

Perfect Continuous—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—have been calling.

Past.

Indefinite—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—called.

Imperfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—were calling.

Perfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—had called.

Perfect Continuous—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—had been calling.

Future.

Indefinite—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—should call.

Imperfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—should be calling.

Perfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—should have called.

Perfect Continuous—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—should have been calling.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

1. Call, *or* call thou.

Plural.

2. Call, *or* call you.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Indefinite—To call ; calling.

Imperfect—To be calling.

Perfect—To have called.

Perfect Continuous—To have been calling.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present, Calling.**Past, Having called.*

VERB—TO CALL.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.*Present Indefinite.**Singular.**Plural.*

1. I am called
2. Thou art called
3. He is called

1. We are called
2. You are called
3. They are called

Present Imperfect.

1. I am being called
2. Thou art being called
3. He is being called

1. We are being called
2. You are being called
3. They are being called

Present Perfect.

1. I have been called
2. Thou hast been called
3. He has been called

1. We have been called
2. You have been called
3. They have been called

Past Tense.*Past Indefinite.*

1. I was called
2. Thou wast called
3. He was called

1. We were called
2. You were called
3. They were called

Past Imperfect.

1. I was being called
2. Thou wast being called
3. He was being called

1. We were being called
2. You were being called
3. They were being called

Past Perfect.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I had been called | 1. We had been called |
| 2. Thou hadst been called | 2. You had been called |
| 3. He had been called | 3. They had been called |

Future Tense.

Future Indefinite.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I shall be called | 1. We shall be called |
| 2. Thou shalt be called | 2. You shall be called |
| 3. He shall be called | 3. They shall be called |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been called | 1. We shall have been called |
| 2. Thou shalt have been called | 2. You shall have been called |
| 3. He shall have been called | 3. They shall have been called |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Indefinite—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—be called.

Perfect—(If) I, thou, he, you, they—have been called.

Past.

Indefinite—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—were called.

Imperative—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—were being called.

Perfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—had been called.

Future.

Indefinite—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—should be called.

Perfect—(If) I, thou, he, we, you, they—should have been called.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

1. Be thou called.

Plural.

2. Be you called.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Indefinite—To be called.*Perfect*—To have been called.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being called.*Past*, Having been called.

EXERCISES.

1. Conjugation किस की कहते हैं ?

2. To write वी to get इन दोनों Verb को पूरे तरह से conjugate करो ।

3. नीचे लिखे हुए Verb को conjugate करो :—

I. Verb—to walk (*Active voice*), 2nd person, singular,

" " 3rd person, plural, past perfect continuous, subjunctive mood.

" " 1st person, singular, past perfect continuous, subjunctive mood.

" " 1st person, plural, past perfect, subjunctive mood.

" " Present perfect continuous, infinitive mood.

II. Verb—to tell (*Passive voice*), 3rd person, singular,

" " present imperfect, indicative mood.

" " 2nd person, singular, past imperfect, indicative mood.

" " 2nd person, plural, future perfect, subjunctive mood.

" " Past participle.

4. नीचे लिखे हुए Sentence में जो Verb है, उसके Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, वी Person बतलाओ :—

You had been doing this. He has been sleeping. I shall have been doing it. If I do it. Love your neighbours. He would have been a great man. If thou should be writing. I told you this long before. I have just written to him. I shall have gone home before he comes. He may have done this.

CHAPTER V.

THE ADVERB.

1. जो word *Verb* या *Adjective* का सिफत (गुण) या गलत जाहिर करता है, उसे *Adverb* कहते हैं। जैसे, He reads *well*; it is *too* hot; इहाँ *well*, reads Verb का वी *too*, hot Adjective का सिफत जाहिर करता है; इसलिए *well* वी *too* Adverb हैं।

Adverb कभी कभी दूसरे Adverb की सिफत जाहिर करते हैं। जैसे, He acted *very* wisely; इहाँ *very*, Adverb wisely का सिफत जाहिर करता है।

2. Adverb' छ किसिम के हैं।

I. Adverb of Time (कालवाचक) :—

Afterwards, again, ago, already, always, annually, as (जब), awhile, before, continually, continuously, daily, early, ever, frequently, hereafter, hourly, immediately, incessantly, lately,

monthly, never, now, occasionally, often, once (किसिवरखत), once (एकदफे), periodically, perpetually, presently, seldom, since, sometimes, soon, then, thrice, to-day, to-morrow, twice, until, when, while, whilst, yearly, yesterday.

II. Adverbs of Place (स्थानवाचक) :—

Above, after, aloft, aloof, apart, around, aside, asunder, away, backwards, before, behind, below, by, down, downwards, elsewhere, everywhere, far, first, forth, forward, fro, hence, here, hither, inside, inward, near, off, onward, out, outwards, secondly, sidewise, thence, there, thither, under, up, upwards, whence, where, whither, without (बाहर), younder.

III. Adverbs of Degree, or Measure (परिमाणवाचक) :—

Almos., also, altogether, as (उसि नापसे ; जिस तरह से), enough, especially, exceedingly, for, generally, greatly, hardly, how, however (जिस नापसे हो), inconsiderably, least, less, little, moderately, more, most, much, nearly, only, pretty, quite, rather, scarcely, slightly, sufficiently, thoroughly, too, universally, utterly, very, wholly.

Much—Adjective को Comparative degree, के वी Participle Adjective के पहिले *much* होता है। जैसे, The Sun is *much* larger than the Earth ; I am *much* pleased.

Very—Adjective के Positive degree, के पहिले *very* होता है। जैसे, He is a *very* good boy.

IV. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation (निश्चय वी अनिश्चयता वाचक) :—

Assuredly, certainly, exactly, haply, howbeit, indeed, likely, nay, no, not, peradventure, perchance, perhaps, positively,

possibly, precisely, probably, surely, truly, undoubtedly, verily, yea, yes.

V. Adverbs of Cause and Effect (सबब वी फलवाचक) :—

Accordingly, hence (इस सबब से), likewise, still, thence (जिस सबब से), therefore, whence (जिस सबब से), wherefore, why.

VI. Adverbs of Manner or Quality (रौति या गुणवाचक) :—

Bravely, how, quickly, rapidly, rightly, slowly, softly, thus, well, wisely, वगैरह ।

3. कभी कभी दो या दो से ज्यादा लफज एक साथ होकर Adverb का काम करता है, (Adverb के बदले में इसतिमाल होते हैं)। तब इनको Adverbial Phrase कहते हैं। जैसे, Of course, (जरूरह); in the fact (हकिकत में); beyond all doubt (जरूरह); on no account (कोई तरह से नहीं), वगैरह ।

4. The का मतलब जब “जितना, उतना” (*By how much, by so much*) होता है, तब यह Adverb होता है। जैसे, *The more you read, the more you will learn* (जितनाहि पढ़ोगे, उतनाहि सिखोगे) ।

5. But का मतलब जब "सिर्फ" (only) होता है, तब यह Adverb होता है। जैसे, He has *but* (सिर्फ) one son.

6. *When, while, where, whence, whither, why, how, as*, वगैरह Adverb दो sentence को जोड़ता है इसलिए इनको Conjunctive या Relative Adverb कहते हैं। जैसे, Tell me *when* you should go ; इहाँ *when*, tell me वो you should go, इन दोनों sentence को जोड़ता है।

लेकिन इन Adverb से जब सवाल पूछा जाता है तब इनको Interrogative Adverb कहते हैं। जैसे, *When* are you going there.

7. अक्सर Adjective के आखिर में *ly* लगाकर Adverb बनाया जाता है। जैसे, Wise, *wisely* ; soft, *softly* ; slow, *slowly*.

लेकिन Adjective के आखिर में अगर *le* रहे, वो उस *le* के पहिले एक consonant रहे, तो *le* के बदल में *ly* लगाने से हि Adverb हो जाता है। जैसे, Able, *ably* ; simple, *simply*.

8. जिस Adjective के आखिर में *ly* रहता है, वह Adverb के ऐसा इस्तमाल हो सक्ता है। जैसे, It is his *daily* work (*adj.*) ; he comes to me *daily* (*adv.*).

9. बहुत से Adverb का Adjective के ऐसा

comparison होता है। जैसे, Often, oftener, oftenest; bravely, more bravely, most bravely.

10. और सब Parts of Speech कभी कभी Adverb के ऐसा इसतमाल किया जाता है :—

Nouns.—‘I sent the man home’; इहाँ home Adverb के ऐसा इसतमाल किया गया है।

Pronouns.—‘What should he fight?’ इहाँ what (why = क्यों) Adverb है।

Adjectives.—‘Drink deep’; इहाँ deep Adverb है।

Verbs.—‘Splash went the boy into the sea’; इहाँ splash Adverb है।

EXERCISES.

1. Adverb किस की कहते हैं ?
2. Adverb कितने किसिम के हैं ? वे सब के नाम बतलावो।
3. Adverb of Place वी Adverb of Degree का नाम बतलावो।
4. The वी but के मतलब क्या होने से Adverb होते हैं ? मिसाल देकर समझा दी।
5. Relative Adverb सब के नाम कहीं क्यों वे सबकी Relative Adverb कहा जाता है।
6. मामुली किस तरह से Adverb बनाया जाता है।
7. Adverb की किस तरह से compare किया जाता है ?
8. कौन कौन Parts of Speech किस वक्त Adverb के ऐसा इसतमाल किया जाता है। हर एक का एक एक मिसाल दी।

CHAPTER VI.

THE PREPOSITION.

1. *Transitive Verb* के अलावे और एक तरह का word है। यह सब को भी Objective case होता है। इस किसिम के word को Preposition कहते हैं। जैसे, I went *to* Calcutta ; I shall go *with* you ; I thank you *for* this : इहां *to*, *with* वो *for* Preposition हैं, और इन सब के बाद का लफज *Calcutta*, *you* वो *this* Objective case है।

2. नीचे लिखे हुए word Preposition :—

About, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, by, down, during, except, for (बाद), from, in, into, of, off, on, over, round, save (छोड़के), since, through, throughout, till, to, towards, under, underneath, until, into, up, upon, with, within, without (बगैरह)।

3. But का मतलब जब छोड़के “सिवाए” (*except*) होता है, तब इह Preposition होता है। जैसे, None *but* him was there = सिवाय उसके और कोई उहां नहीं था।

4. कभी कभी *Present Participle*, Prepo-

sition के ऐसे व्यवहार होते हैं। जैसे, *Concerning* these things, I should say ; *considering* his youth, he should not be dealt with too severely : इहां *concerning* वो *considering*, Preposition के ऐसा इस्तिमाल किए गए हैं।

5. कभी कभी दो या दो से ज्यादा word एक साथ होकर Preposition का काम करते हैं। तब उन को Prepositional Phrase कहते हैं। जैसे, On account of (सबब से) ; with respect to (बारेमें) ; according to (मुताबिक) ; instead of (बदले में) ; वगैरह।

6. कभी कभी *Preposition*, Verb के साथ मिलकर Verb के टुकड़े होजाते हैं। जैसे, *Hopes* were held out to him ; I must set out tomorrow : इहां *held out* वो *set out* एक साथ मिलकर Verb कहे जाते हैं।

7. Preposition कभी कभी Adverb के ऐसा इस्तिमाल किया जाता है। जैसे, I told you this long before ; it is all over with him : इहां *before* वो *over*, Adverb के ऐसा इस्तिमाल किया गया है।

8. *Like*, *near*, *opposite* वो *worth*, इह चार

Adjective, Preposition के ऐसा व्यवहार होकर Objective case को govern करते हैं। जैसे, He is *like* me; there is a large tree *near* our house; the fort is *opposite* the monument; it is *worth* three rupees: इहाँ *like*, *near*, *opposite* वो *worth*, Preposition के ऐसा व्यवहार होकर *me*, *house*, *monument* वो *rupees* को govern करते हैं।

EXERCISES.

1. Preposition किस को कहते हैं ?
2. Preposition सब के नाम बतलाओ।
3. *But* कब Preposition होता है। इस का एक मिसाल दी।
4. ऐसे दो मिसाल दी जिसमें *Present Participle*, Preposition के ऐसे इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं।
5. Prepositional Phrase किस को कहते हैं ? मिसाल दी।
6. कौन कौन *Adjective*, Preposition के ऐसे इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। मिसाल देकर समझा दी।

CHAPTER VII.

THE CONJUNCTION.

1. जिन word दो या दो से ज्यादा word या sentence को एक साथ जोड़ता है, उसको Conjunction कहते हैं। जैसे, He and I went there ; Gopal is good, but Hari is bad : इहाँ and, 'he' वो 'I' इन दोनों word को, वो but, 'Gopal is good' वो 'Hari is bad' इन दोनों sentence को एक साथ मिलाता है, इसलिए and वो but Conjunction हैं।

2. Conjunction दो किसिम के हैं। (I) Co-ordinative वो (II) Subordinative.

I. Co-ordinative Conjunctions :—Accordingly, also, and, both, but (किन्तु), either, else, however, likewise, or, moreover, nevertheless, neither, nor, otherwise, still, therefore, wherefore, yet, वगैरह।

II. Subordinative Conjunctions :—After, although, as (क्योंकि), because, before, ere, for (क्योंकि), if, lest, notwithstanding, since, than, that, though, unless, until, whereas, whether, while (दूसरी तरफ जबतक), वगैरह।

3. कभी कभी दो या दो से ज्यादा word एक साथ होकर Conjunction का काम करते हैं, तब इन को Conjunctive Phrase कहते हैं। जैसे, As if

(जैसे के); as well as (और); for all that (वह सब रहते भी); provided that (इससर्त पर); supposing that (यह मान के), वगैरह ।

4. Only का मतलब जब 'लेकिन' (*but*) होता है, तब यह Conjunction होता है। जैसे, Do as you like; *only* tell me what you mean to do = तुमहारा जो खुशी हो सो करो लेकिन तुम्हारा क्या करने का इरादा है मुझको कहो ।

5. Now का मतलब जब 'लेकिन' (*but*) या 'क्योंकि' (*since*) होता है, तब यह Conjunction होता है। जैसे, Not this man, but Gopal; *now* (लेकिन) Gopal was a thief; he was promised a reward if he did his work; *now* (क्योंकि) he was done his work, he is therefore entitled to reward.

EXERCISES.

1. Conjunction किस की कहते हैं ?
2. Conjunction कितने किसिम के हैं ?
3. *Co-ordinative* वी *Subordinative* Conjunction सब के नाम बतलावो ।
4. Conjunctional Phrase किस की कहते हैं ? मिसाल दो ।
5. *Only* वी *now* कब Conjunction होते हैं ?

CHAPTER VIII.

INTERJECTION.*

1. जिस word से ताज्जुब, खुशी, आफ़सीस, नफ़रत वगैरह दिल का भाव जाहिर होता है, उसको Interjection याने बिस्मयार्थक अव्यय कहते हैं। जैसे, Indeed (सच्चे) ! Well (अच्छा) ! Alas (हाय) ! Hush (चुप) ! वगैरह।

2. थोड़े से Interjection नीचे लिखे जाते हैं :—

बिस्मयसूचक :—Ah ! Aha ! Eh ! Hah ! Indeed !

हर्षसूचक :—Hey ! Hurrah ! Huzza !

विषादसूचक :—Ah ! Alack ! Alas ! Hoo ! O ! Oh !

असन्तोषसूचक :—Fie ! Shame !

वृण्णासूचक :—Fudge ! Pshaw ! Pugh ! Tush ! Tut !

निस्तब्धतासूचक :—Hush !

विदायसूचक :—Adieu ! Farewell ! Good-bye ! Good-night !

सम्बोधनसूचक :—Halloo ! Hollo ! Holloa !

अभ्यर्थनासूचक :—Hail ! Welcome !

3. O ! Oh ! Ah ! इनके बाद Personal Pronoun First person का *Objective* case वी Second person का *Nominative* case होता है। जैसे, Ah me ! O thou !

4. कभी कभी दूसरे Parts of Speech, In-

* ५ पृष्ठा का Foot-note देखो।

Interjection के ऐसे इस्तिमाल किये जाते हैं। तब उनको *Exclamation* कहते हैं। जैसे, Shame! Strange! What! Dear me!

EXERCISES.

1. Interjection किसको कहते हैं?
2. दस Interjection के नाम बतलाओ।
3. O! Oh! Ah! इनके बाद Personal Pronoun का 1st वी 2nd Person में कौन case होता है।
4. Exclamation किस को कहते हैं? मिसाल दी।

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX (पदविन्यासप्रकरण)

1. कोई पुरा भाव प्रगट करनेवाला पदविन्यास को (बहुत से लफ्ज़ एक साथ) Sentence याने वाक्य कहते हैं। जैसे, The sun is up ; he is good.
2. एक Sentence में कम से कम एक Nominative वी एक Finite Verb जरूर रहेगा। जैसे, He ran ; इहां *he* Nominative वी *ran* Finite Verb.

Rule 1. सामुलि Sentence में Nominative उसके बाद Verb, वो Verb Transitive होने से उसके बाद उसका Object होता है। जैसे, *He slept ; he loves me.*

Note.—बीचे झुलि हुए जगह में *Nominative*, Verb के पिछे होता है।

(i) Sentence जब Interrogative याने प्रश्नबोधक होता है। जैसे, *Will you do this ?*

लेकिन Nominative Interrogative Pronoun होने से वह Verb के पहिले आता है। जैसे, *Who is there ?*

(ii) Sentence का Verb जब Imperative Mood होता है। जैसे, *Go ye and tell him this.*

(iii) अगर Verb Subjunctive Mood हो, लेकिन शुरू में *if* नहीं रहे ; जैसे, *Had I been there.*

(iv) जब Sentence के शुरू में *There, Here*, वगैरह नफज रहे। जैसे, *There is a man at the gate.*

(v) जब *Neither* या *Nor* का मतलब 'वोनहीं' (*and not*) होता है वो वह Verb के पहिले रहता है। जैसे, *Nor was I satisfied.*

(vi) Emphasis (जोर) ससभाने के लिए Nominative, verb के पिछे आता है। जैसे, *So furious was the man.*

Correct :—What you are doing? There the judge comes. Never a man was so afflicted as I have been. There Ram Babu goes. Nor he was right. Why you went there?

Rule 2. Nominative का जो Number वो Person होता है, उसका Verb का भी वहीं Number वो Person होगा। जैसे, *He reads ; thou readest ; we read.*

Correct :—There goes the men. I loves reading. You

was there. There remains three things more to be considered. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. Thou is one of my best friends. I is going to Calcutta.

Rule 3. अगर दो या दो से ज्यादा Singular Nominative *And* से जोड़ा जाए वो हरकसे अलग अलग आदमी या चीज़ समझा जाए तो उसका Verb वो Pronoun Plural number होगा। Ram and Hari are good boys, for they obey their parents.

'The Magistrate and the Collector are here' कहने से इन्हें समझी के दो आदमी हैं एक मजिस्ट्रेट वो दूसरा कलेक्टर। लेकिन 'The Magistrate and Collector is here' कहने से मालूम होगा के एकहि आदमी Magistrate वो Collector दोनों हैं।

Correct :—He and I meets there every evening. Both Ram and Jadu is to be blamed, for he scarcely touches his books. The time and place for the conference was agreed upon.

Rule 4. अगर दो या दो से ज्यादा Singular Nominative *Or* या *Nor* से अलग किये जाए तो Verb singular होगा। जैसे, Ram or Hari is wrong.

Note.—अगर Nominative अलग अलग Person का हो तो Verb का Person, आखिर के Nominative के Person के सुताविक होगा। जैसे, You or I am active.

Correct :—Either the boy and the girl were there. To scorn or to hate are equally bad. Either you or he have done this. Neither you or I am active.

Rule 5. अगर Nominative अलग अलग Number का हो तो Verb Plural number होगा वो Plural Nominative Verb के ठिक पहिले होगा। जैसे, Neither poverty nor riches *were* injurious to him.

Correct :—Neither he nor you was there. Either the box or the books was lost. Either the servants or the master is to blame. Neither riches nor health is possessed by him.

Rule 6. Noun का जो Number, Gender वो Person होगा उसका Pronoun का भी वही Number, Gender वो Person होगा। जैसे, Ram has lost *his* book; every tree is known by *its* fruit.

Correct :—My sister has lost his book. As the boy is diligent, they should be rewarded. The ships have sailed to its destination. Is Ram Babu sure that they (Ram Babu) will be cordially welcomed there ?

Rule 7. 'To be' Verb के पहिले जो Case होगा, वाद उसके भी वही Case रहेगा। जैसे, *I am he*; I took *Hari* to be *him*.

Correct :—It is her. I am sure it was him that wrote it. You thought him to be I. I must be thee. Who did you think him to be ? Were I him, I would do it.

Rule 8. Transitive verb के बाद Objec-

tive case रहैगा । जैसे, I love *him* ; he wishes to learn.

Note.—नोचे लिखे हुए जगह में Objective, Transitive verb के पहिले आता है :—

(i) अब Objective Relative या Interrogative Pronoun होता है । जैसे, This is the book *which* I lost ; *whom* do you seek ?

(ii) Emphasis (जोर) समझाने के वक्त भी Objective Verb के पहिले आता है । जैसे, *Money* you shall have.

Correct :—He loves we. Do you like whom. Let you and I go there. He and they we know, but who are you ? I told they to do it. You are doing what ?

Rule 9. अगर दो या दो से ज्यादा Noun या Pronoun, Conjunction से मिलाया जाए या अलग किया जाए तो दोनों का एकहि Case होगा । जैसे, *He and I* are happy ; *He or I* am to blame.

Correct :—He likes you and I. He and me live there. My father and him went there. Neither Ram nor me will go there. I love you and they. Either you or me am wrong.

Rule 10. दो या दोसे ज्यादा Verb, Conjunction से मिला हों या फर्क (पृथक्) किए गए हों तो उनके Mood वों Tense एकहि होगा । जैसे, *He reads and writes* well ; *strike*, but *hear* me.

Correct :—He ate, drinks and sleeps only. Speak but the word, and I was ready. Did I not warn you and begged you to be careful ? Whether he buys or sold, he meets the same misfortune.

Rule 11. चंद Verb वी Conjunction
इस्तिमाल करने में उनके साथ कोई खाश Verb
या Conjunction इस्तिमाल करना होता है।
जैसे :—

Either ...or :—*Either* you *or* I must go there.

Neither...nor :—*Neither* he *nor* I am in fault.

Though...yet :—*Though* he is poor, *yet* he is honest.

Whether...or :—*Whether* he will accept this *or* not, I cannot tell.

As.....as :—He is *as* good *as* you.

As.....so :—*As* is the tree, *so* is the fruit.

So.....as :—He is not *so* wise *as* his brother.

So.....that :—I am so weak *that* I cannot walk.

Both.....and :—He is *both* wise *and* honest.

Not only...but also :—He is *not only* rich, *but also* honest.

No sooner.....than :—*No sooner* did he come, *than* all the boys fled.

Scarcely { ...*before* } :—He had *scarcely* (or, *hardly*) gone there

Hardly { ...*when* } *when* (or, *before*) he was greeted by all.

Correct :—It is neither cold or hot. Is he *as* good a scholar so you? His sight is so weak as he cannot see distinctly. *Either* you *nor* I must go there. *Not only* Ram *also* Hari went there. *Both* Ram *or* Nogendra came to see me.

Rule 12. चंद word वी phrase के साथ कोई खाश Preposition इस्तिमाल होता है। जैसे,
He is *accused of* theft; I am *angry with* you.

Accused <i>of</i> a crime.	Ill <i>of</i> fever.
Acquit one's self <i>of</i> the charge.	Implicated <i>in</i> a plot.
Agree <i>with</i> you, <i>to</i> the proposal, <i>on</i> the conditions.	Impose <i>upon</i> a person.
Avail myself <i>of</i> the opportunity.	Indulgent <i>to</i> his boys.
Blind <i>of</i> one eye.	Intoxicated <i>with</i> wine.
Blind <i>to</i> his own interest.	Lame <i>of</i> one leg.
Call <i>upon</i> him, <i>at</i> his house, <i>for</i> some advice.	Marry one person <i>to</i> another.
Charge him <i>with</i> a crime.	Meddle <i>with</i> a matter.
Clear myself <i>of</i> the blame.	Mourn <i>for</i> his master.
Communicate a thing <i>to</i> a person.	Partake <i>of</i> food.
„ <i>with</i> a person <i>on</i> a thing.	Persist <i>in</i> his attempts.
Conscious <i>of</i> guilt.	Play <i>at</i> cards, <i>on</i> the harp.
Condole <i>with</i> the bereaved.	Possessed <i>of</i> wealth.
Congratulate a person <i>on</i> his success.	Prevent him <i>from</i> going.
Convince a person <i>of</i> his mistake.	Proud <i>of</i> his children.
Deal <i>with</i> a person, <i>in</i> rice.	Rebel <i>against</i> the king.
Deprive him <i>of</i> his property.	Rely <i>on</i> a person.
Despair <i>of</i> success.	Recover <i>from</i> fever.
Disappointed <i>of</i> success.	Repent <i>for</i> his sin.
„ <i>in</i> one's son.	Rescue <i>from</i> danger.
Entitled <i>to</i> a pension.	Resigned <i>to</i> his fate.
Exposed <i>to</i> a pension.	Rule <i>over</i> the country.
Expostulate <i>with</i> a person.	Succeed <i>to</i> the throne.
Fond <i>of</i> reading.	„ <i>in</i> his attempts.
	Sure <i>of</i> victory.
	Sympathise <i>with</i> a person.
	Sympathy <i>for</i> the poor.
	Trifle <i>with</i> the trouble.
	Vie <i>with</i> a person.
	Wonder <i>at</i> his conduct.

CHAPTER II.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. कहां कहां Capital Letter (बड़ा हरफ) लिखना होता है, नीचे देखलाया जाता है :—

(1) हरकै Sentence का पहिला हरफ । जैसे,
Man is mortal.

(2) कबिता का हरएक चरण का पहिला हरफ ।
जैसे :—

“Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are !”

(3) ईश्वर का नाम वो उसके बदले में जो Pro-noun होता है, उसका पहिला हरफ । जैसे, God is above us ; He takes care of all His crea-tures.

(4) Proper Noun वो Proper Adjective का पहिला हरफ । जैसे, Hari, John, Ganges, English, Bengali.

(5) दूसरे को कहौ कोइ बात या Sentence का टुकड़ा । जैसे, “Pity that you say so.”

(6) खिताब या उपाधिका पहिला हरफ । .जैसे,
His Excellency the Viceroy ; My Lord ;
M.A., B.A.

(7) किताब का नाम का पहिला हरफ । जैसे,
The First Book of Reading.

(8) कोइ पर्व या इतिहास का मशहूर व्यापार का नाम । जैसे, The Good Friday ; The Reformation ; The Seven Years' War.

(9) बेजान चीज़ की जानदार के ऐसा बयान करने में उसका पहिला हरफ । जैसे, Come, gentle Spring !

(10) Pronoun I वो Interjection O, Oh. जैसे, If I read ; hear, O friend !

CHAPTER III.

INTERCHANGE OF PARTS OF SPEECH.

1 थोड़ेसे words ऐसे हैं, जो के के एक Parts of Speech होते हैं । जैसे :—

1. **After** is used as—

(a) a preposition : 'I went *after* him.'

(b) a conjunction :—'I went there *after* I had done my work.'

(c) an adjective : 'His *after* life is full of hopes.'

(d) an adverb : 'He not long *after*.'

2. **All** is used as—

(a) an adjective : '*All* men must die.'

- (b) an adverb : 'All on a sudden he appeared before us.'
- (c) a substantive pronoun : 'All is over with him.'
- (d) a noun : 'My little all is everything to me.'

3. **As** is used as—

- (a) a conjunction : 'As he is a good boy, I like him much.'
- (b) an adverb : 'As (जब) I was going home, I met him.'
'He is as (बराबर) good as you are.'
- (c) a relative pronoun : 'I like such fruits as are sweet.'

4. **Before** is used as—

- (a) a preposition : 'He was then brought before me.'
- (b) a conjunction : 'I had gone there before I finished my work.'
- (c) an adverb : 'I saw him long before.'

5. **Both** is used as—

- (a) an adjective : 'Both the men were present.'
- (b) a conjunction : 'Both he and I saw this.'
- (c) an indefinite pronoun : 'Both of them are right.'

6. **But** is used as—

- (a) a conjunction : 'I love him, but (लेकिन) he hates me.'
- (b) a preposition : 'All but (होड़ के) him went there.'
- (c) an adverb : 'He has but (सिर्फ) one son.'
- (d) a relative pronoun : 'There is none but (जो नहीं) wishes to be happy.'

7. **Enough** is used as—

- (a) an adjective : 'He has money enough to meet all his demands.'
- (b) a substantive pronoun : 'Enough has been said upon this point.'
- (c) an adverb : 'Would you be kind enough to grant me leave ?'

8. **For** is used as—

- (a) a preposition : 'Get a bat *for* (बाल्ले) him.'
- (b) a conjunction : 'I cannot walk, *for* (क्योंकि) I am very weak.'

9. **Half** is used as—

- (a) an adjective : 'To-day is a *half* holiday.'
- (b) an adverb : 'He went away *half* pleased.'
- (c) a noun : 'I want *half* (of) the amount.'

10. **No** is used as—

- (a) adjective :—'There is *no* book.'
- (b) an adverb : 'Will you do this ? *No*.'

11. **One** is used as—

- (a) an adjective : 'Can *one* man do this ?'
- (b) an indefinite pronoun : '*One* may say that he is a rogue.'

12. **Only** is used as—

- (a) an adverb : 'He can *only* (सिर्फ) read.'
- (b) an adjective : 'He is my *only* (एक ज्ञात) son.'
- (c) a conjunction : 'Do as you like ; *only* (लेकिन) tell me what you mean to do.'

13. **Since** is used as—

- (a) a preposition : 'I have been ill *since* Monday last.'
- (b) a conjunction : 'Since we must die, let us live a pious life.'
- (c) an adverb : 'I met him long *since*.'

14. **Some** is used as—

- (a) an adjective : 'Some people say that he is a rogue.'
- (b) an adverb : 'Some fifty persons were present.'
- (c) an indefinite pronoun : 'Please give me *some* of your pens.'

15. *That* is used as—

- (a) a conjunction : 'I told him *that* I would not go.'
- (b) a relative pronoun : 'He is the man *that* I met.'
- (c) a demonstrative pronoun : 'I know *that* very well.'
- (d) a demonstrative adjective : 'I know *that* man.'

16. *What* is used as—

- (a) a compound relative pronoun : 'I gave him *what* (that which) he wanted.'
- (b) an interrogative pronoun : '*What* do you want?'
- (c) an interrogative adjective : '*What* book do you want?'
- (d) an adverb : 'His health has been broken down *what* by distress and *what* by grief.'
- (e) an interjection : '*What* ! you are here !'

CHAPTER IV.

PARSING (पदपरिचय या अन्वय) ।

१. Sentence का हर एक word कौन Part of Speech, है, वो उसको उस Sentence में और और word से क्या सम्बन्ध है, यह ठिक ठिक कहने का नाम Parsing यानि अन्वय (तरकौब) है ।

MODEL OF PARSING (पदपरिचय प्रणाली) ।

Noun—(1) *Kind* (Proper, Common, &c.) ; (2) *Number* ; (3) *Gender* ; (4) *Person* ; (5) *Case* ; (6) *Relation*.*

Adjective—(1) *Kind* ; (2) *Degree of Comparison* ; (3) *Qualifying what Noun*.

Pronoun—(1) *Kind*; (2) *Number*; (3) *Gender*; (4) *Person*; (5) *Case*; (6) *Relation*.*

Verb—(1) *Kind* (Transitive or Intransitive); (2) *Conjugation* (Strong or Weak); (3) *Voice*; (4) *Mood*; (5) *Tense*; (6) *Person*; (7) *Number*; (8) *Syntax*.†

Adverb—(1) *Kind*; (2) *Degree of Comparison*; (3) *Modifying what Verb, Adjective, or Adverb*.

Preposition—(1) *Governing what Noun or Pronoun in the Objective Case*.

Conjunction—(1) *Kind*; (2) *Joining what words or sentences*.

Interjection—(1) *Expressing what emotion* (as, joy, grief, &c.)

EXAMPLE OF PARSING

(पदपरिचय का उदाहरण) ।

1. "The last of these voyages not proving very fortunate, I grew weary of the sea."

* *Relation* का मतलब यह है कि अगर Noun या Pronoun Nominative ही तो उसका Verb दिखलाना होगा। Objective होने से कौन *Transitive verb* उसको govern करता है वी Possessive होने से कौन noun के साथ सम्बन्ध है, बतलाना होगा।

† *Syntax* का मतलब यह है कि अगर Verb Transitive ही तो उसका Nominative वी Objective बतलाना होगा वी Intransitive होने से सिर्फ उसका Nominative बतलाना होगा।

The—adj. demonstr. (def. art.) qualifying 'voyage' (understood).

Last—adj. of quality (time) ; superl. degree, qualifying 'voyage' (understood).

Of—prep., governing 'voyages' in the objective case.

These—adj., demonstr., qualifying 'voyages.'

Voyages—noun, common ; plural, neuter, third person ; objective, governed by 'of.'

Not—adv., modifying 'proving.'

Proving—verb, intrans., weak, present part. ; referring to 'last voyage.'

Very—adv. of degree, modifying 'fortunate.'

Fortunate—adj. of quality, positive, attribute of 'last voyage.'

I—1st. pers. pron., singular, masculine ; nominative to 'grew.'

Grew—verb, intrans., strong ; indic., past indef., singular, 1st. person ; agrees with its nom. 'I'.

Weary—adj. of quality, positive ; attribute of 'I.'

Of—prep., governing 'sea' in the objective case.

The—adj., demonstr. (def. art.), qualifying 'sea.'

Sea—noun, common ; singular, neuter, third person ; objective, governed by 'of'.

THE END.

